Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 85 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, March 21, 1794. [Whole No. 543.]

For FALMOUTH, (G. B.)

The Brig

NANCY,

Andrew Gwin, Maſter.

A good veſſel, and will Sail on Monday next—For Paſſage only, apply to

GEORGE MEADE.

March 20. d3t.

☞ *The Letter Bag will be taken from the Poſt-Office, at 12 o'clock Sundy next.*

For Sale,

The American Brig

TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, She is a ſtaunch veſſel, not two years old, and may be put to ſea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for ſale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as uſual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few caſks Timothy Seed—alſo

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron caſtings, in any form executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

March 14. *drot

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Boſton,

The Brig

DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Maſter:

WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

3d Mon. 14, 1794. diw.

For Boſton,

THE BRIG

George & Harriott,

Joſiah Bernard, Maſter.

WILL ſail the 25th inſt. has good accommodations. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board at Mr. Sims's wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 17. d125

For Sale, or Charter,

To the Weſt-Indies, or any Port within the United States;

The Schooner

BETSEY,

DARIUS WOODWORTH, Maſter.

Will carry about 500 barrels, and now lies at Wharton and Graves wharf. For terms apply to Capt. Woodworth on board, or to

EMANUEL WALKER.

If not Sold or Charted by *Thurſday*, ſhe will then take Freight for *Norfolk, Peterſburgh*, and *Richmond (Virgina)*; and Sail on the Sunday following.

March 15. 4tſmw&ef

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, are and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

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A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſitnated on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſt,eets in Philadelphia; and its demenſions are 110 feet on Third ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

eop 3w

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,

The Houſe N°. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. uw&ſtf

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted; That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

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Advertiſement.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Seventh day the 29th of this inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe of Richard Cheyney, deceaſed, a plantation, ſituate in the Townſhip of Thornbury in the county of Delaware, and lying on Cheſter creek, containing 80 acres, 15 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, about 25 acres of wood land, and the remainder is good fertile land well ſupplied with water—There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling Houſe and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of 25 good bearing trees a good barn cellar'd under, a ſaw-mill, and an excellent ſeat for a griſt or merchant mill, with a ſufficiency of water.

Likewiſe a tract of wood land ajoining the above—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer—The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JOHN CHEYNEY,
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.

March, 19 d4t.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1w tu&ſtf

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Buſineſs, Enquire at this Office.

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Adverti ſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

Monday, March 17.

Sundry reports on about ſixty petitions referred to the Secretary of war, were read.

Several petitions were read and committed—viz from the manufacturers of hoſe, praying an inhanced duty, on imported ſtockings, from the clerks in the accountants offiee, in the War-Department:—and the guagers in the city of New-York for an addition to their ſalaries.

A general report was read on the petitions of the manufacturers of ſundry articles—as hats, nails, bellows, &c.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed the bill providing for the defence of certain ports and harbors, with amendments—in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.

In committee of the whole on the bill making proviſion for erecting and repairing arſenals and magazines and for other purpoſes—Mr. J. Smith in the chair.—In the amendments to this bill, proviſion was made for the appointment of a ſuperintendant of militaey ſtores, agreeably to the recommendation of the Preſident, in a late meſſage—a proviſion was alſo inſerted, conditioning agreeably to the conſtitution, for the ceſſion of the lands by the ſtate Legiſlature, on which the buildings propoſed, ſhall be erected—Theſe amendments were adopted by the Houſe, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The Houſe then took into conſideration the amendment of the Senate to the bill providing for the defence of certain ports and harbors, and agreed to the ſame. Theſe amendments were to ſtrike out Machias, Penobſcot, Kennebec, and Annapolis and to inſert Alexandria.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, informed the Houſe that he had certain propoſitions to make, which he wiſhed to introduce to their attention with the doors ſhut—when ſubmitted, it might be determined whether they ſhould be publicly diſcuſſed or not. He moved therefore that the galleries ſhould be cleared—this motion was agreed to—and about one o'clock the galleries were cloſed.

March 18.

The blanks in the bill for erecting arſenals and magazines were filled and the bill paſſed.

A memorial was read from the manufacturers of bar iron and others, praying that the duties on the importation of that article be not diminiſhed.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved, that the Preſident be authoriſed to employ any of the revenue cutters as packets or diſpatch boats—agreed.

The bill to prohibit carrying on the ſlave trade from the ports of the United States has paſſed the Senate.

The galleries were then cleared.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a general meeting of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in the State-Houſe yard, on the 18th inſt. in purſuance of an advertiſement for that purpoſe—

STEPHEN GIRARD, in the chair.

The following Declarations and Reſolutions were propoſed, and unanimouſly adopted—

WHEREAS the United States of America, ſince the glorious epoch of their political exiſtence as an independent nation, have ſought by every reaſonable expedient to eſtabliſh impartial juſtice in their intercourſe with foreign countries, by a diſpoſition the moſt candid and the moſt impartial, to cultivate the good will and friendſhip of all mankind, and particularly upon the principles of a magnani-

rus reconciliation to obliterate the remembrance of the wrongs which they experienced during their revolutionary war with Great Britain: and whereas a conduct thus pacific and conciliatory was well entitled to a reciprocal diſplay of impartiality, juſtice and beneficence on the part of other nations, more particularly on the part of Great Britain, whoſe commerce, manufactures and arts have been as much promoted; and whoſe diſtant and neceſſitous colonies have been as plentifully ſupplied, by the American market, ſubſequent as previouſly to the ſeparation of the two countries.—But

Whereas it appears that Great Britain, unmoved by this generous example, uniformly actuated by an ambitious and vindictive policy, and equally regardleſs of poſitive compact and of general law, has denied the rights, attacked the intereſts, interrupted the purſuits, and inſulted the dignity of the United States; inaſmuch as

She has arbitrarily refuſed to ſurrender the weſtern poſts, conformably to the expreſs ſtipulations of treaty—

She has clandeſtinely fomented and maintained a ſavage war upon the frontiers of the United States, contrary to the dictates of juſtice and humanity—

She has inſidiouſly let looſe the barbarians of Africa, to plunder and enſlave the citizens of the United States—

She has arrogantly attempted to preſcribe boundaries to the American commerce—

She has baſely authorized piratical depredations to be committed by her own ſubjects on the ſhips and citizens of the United States—

She has violently ſeized and ſequeſtered the veſſels and property of the citizens of the United States, to the value of ſeveral millions of dollars.

She has inſultingly impriſoned, and meanly reduced, or forcibly impreſſed into her ſervice, the ſeamen of the United States, to the number of ſeveral thouſands of citizens.

And ſhe has contemptuouſly diſregarded the reiterated complaints, which ſuch complicated injuries have produced.

And whereas it is at all times the right and at a criſis like the preſent, it becomes the duty of the citizens, freely and firmly to declare their ſentiments; to claim the protection of their government, and to give every merited aſſurance of confidence and ſupport to thoſe who are employed in the adminiſtration of the public affairs: Therefore

Reſolved, that the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, being duly impreſſed with the injuries and inſults which Great Britain has offered to the rights, commerce and character of the United States; aſk and expect, from the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the general government; and they hereby pledge themſelves, cheerfully to ſupport with their lives and fortunes, the moſt expeditious, and the moſt effectual meaſures (which appear to have been too long poſtponed) to procure reparation for the paſt; to enſure ſafety for the future; to foſter and protect the commercial intereſt; and to render reſpectable and reſpected among the nations of the world, the juſtice, dignity, and power of the American Republic.

And whereas the arduous, but glorious ſtruggles of the French nation, to eſtabliſh a Free Republic, have naturally, on the one hand, provoked the indignation and reſentment of deſpots, and the ſlaves of deſpots; while on the other hand, they have raiſed the ſympathy, admiration and applauſe of every enlightened and liberal mind, and the remembrance of the important ſervices which France rendered to America, in her day of perſecution and diſtreſs, as well as the conviction that the cauſe of the former is virtually the cauſe of the latter Republic, and of mankind, cannot fail to command the grateful and patriotic wiſhes of the citizens of the Union, for the triumph and proſperity of their friend and ally: Under this impreſſion, therefore,

Reſolved, That is the earneſt hope and recommendation of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, that, whatever may be the political operations of the general government, thoſe temporary irregularities, in the commercial policy of Ftance, which according to the evidence of the recent decree enforcing her treaty with the United States, as the ſupreme law of her land obviouſly proceeded from the neceſſity, and not from the will of the Republic, may be regarded with a generous indulgence; and that every favor may be ſhewn to her citizens, and her cauſe, which friendſhip can dictate and juſtice can allow.

The following reſolution being propoſed after the adoption of the foregoing, was likewiſe, unanimouſly agreed upon—

Reſolved, That the ſufferings of America calling thus loudly for redreſs on the part of the federal government, it is the ſenſe of this meeting that meaſures adapted to prevent more of our property ftom falling into the hands of Algiers, or of Britain, will be prudent; as alſo, that duties and prohibitions ought immediately to take place on Britiſh ſhips and manufactures, until reparation for the loſſes of our citizens can be obtained, and the juſt claims of America, to the ſurrender of the weſtern poſts be complied with.

The Chairman requeſting the attention of the meeting to the calamitous ſituation of our brethren who were enſlaved at Algiers—the following reſolutions were propoſed on that ſubject, and unanimouſly adopted—

Reſolved, That a committee conſiſting of five citizens, be appointed to prepare a plan for ſoliciting donations from all benevolent and patriotic freemen, for the purpoſes of eſtaſtabliſhing a fund, to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who, failing on board of veſſels belonging to the port of Philadelphia, have been captured and enſlaved by the Algerine or any other ſtate.

Reſolved, That the above committee ſhall report their plan to a general meeting of the citizens, to be holden on the twenty ſecond day of March inſt.

Reſolved, That the following named perſons ſhall be the committee for carrying into effect the foregoing reſolutions, viz. John Swanwick, Stephen Girard, Iſrael Iſrael, Jacob Morgan, and Alexander James Dallas.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman.
ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.
March 18th, 1794.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FENNO,

TO eſtabliſh the fact mentioned in my remarks, I anſwer, I have not ſeen any proclamation from the Executive, withdrawing the permiſſion given to the French to ſell their prizes in our ports; and a month has not yet elapſed, ſince one was ſold (the Canada) in New York—ſince that, a prize has been carried into Charleſton and two into Norfolk.

It will now be known whether they continue to do it, or not; but a proclamation I have no doubt will ſoon be iſſued contradicting it, eſpecially as the bill has paſſed the Senate, entitled a bill "in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States" withdrawing this extra privilege to the French; but what a hairs-breadth eſcape we have had? 12 to 12, nothing but the patriotic conduct of the Vice Preſident ſaved this country from war inevitable; it is to ſuch characters that we muſt look for the ſalvation of this country.

I beg leave to refer to ſome paſſages: Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Morris at Paris "the Preſident tho't it expedient thro' the channel of a proclamation to remind our fellow-citizens that we were in a ſtate of peace with all the belligerent powers; that in that ſtate it was our duty neither *to aid nor injury* any" again "The 17th article of our treaty leaves armed veſſels free to *conduct* whitherſoever they pleaſe the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies. It is evident that this article does not contemplate a freedom *to ſell their prizes here*, but on the contrary a departure to ſome other place: but the armed veſſels of France have been alſo admitted to land and ſell their prize goods here, for conſumption" Again where Mr. J. enumerates at the concluſion of his letter all the advantages and favours the French have received, we find the following expreſſion "that the excluſive admiſſion to ſell here the prizes made by France on her enemies, in the preſent war tho' *unſtipulated in our treaties* and unfounded in her own practice, or in that of any other nation" Let our countrymen read the foregoing, and then ſay that they have given no offence to England, but have done *all in their power to maintain peace*. So much has been done as I will venture to ſay, would have bro't a war upon this country for this very thing, if thoſe nations had not had enough already upon their hands.

I would refer alſo to the Preſident's addreſs at the opening of the ſeſſion for further light; alſo to the declaration of the judges of the Federal Court.

Philad, March 21, 1794.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	16/9
3 ditto,	9/6
Deferred,	10/
U. S. Bank,	1 to 2 per cent. adv.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions.

Mr. Ames obſerved, that the additional duties were intended, he believed, to operate generally, and that their operation would fall on the middling claſſes of people. But the reſolutions would alſo affect our exports, and in this view injure our cutters of timber, makers of pot aſh; and farmers in general would feel their operation deeply, all this for the advantage of our ſhip owners.

If the reſolutions cannot now be termed trifling, then indeed, he had miſtaken, their true character, he ſaid. In a moment of danger, when our commerce is nearly annihilated, it is trifling to talk of regulating it, when we ſhould attend to our defence only. When brought forward they had an alarming appearance; negociations were pending. We ſhould always ſay peace to the laſt extremity, and if war threatens ſtrain every ſinew to prepare for it. The reſolutions ſay nothing; they ſay worſe than nothing; they are built on partiality for one nation, they have *French* ſtamped on the very face of them. If we feel that the Engliſh have injured us let us put the country in a ſtate of defence, the reſolutions can do nothing towards this. It is folly to think of regulating a commerce, that calls firſt for protection, and to encourage the encreaſe of navigation when what ſhipping we have, is in jeopardy.

Mr. Murray ſaid, when war is ſtaring us in the face, he wondered gentlemen did not feel that the reſolutions are not proper. They are bad as a permanent ſyſtem; bad in the preſent exigency. He was ſurprized that the friends of the reſolutions, when they were the ſubject of diſcuſſion before, ſhould appear to feel ſo much from the injuries inflicted by Great Britain, and now that they are encreaſed ten-fold, ſhould not have riſen in thoſe feelings. He was ſurprized to ſee their minds ſtationary, though the danger is growing, and to find every meaſure of energetic defence which had been propoſed, oppoſed by the gentlemen. The preſent critical juncture, called certainly for vigorous proceedings, and under this impreſſion the oppoſers of the reſolutions, had been bold to call them trifling. In a commercial point of view, they are ill calculated, and were hazardous when peace was yet within our reach, but when a change of circumſtances has given us a proſpect of war, they are too trifling.

He put a caſe. Would a farmer differ with his wife and daughters about the pedlar, they would give a preference to, in purchaſing their gew-gaws; whether they would employ the Engliſh, Scotch or Iriſh pedlar, when one of them was ſtealing the ſheep and wantonly ſporting with the property on the farm. No certainly, they would unite and drive the thief off. It is juſt as ridiculous in the legiſlature to be now ſpending their time about commercial regulations. More energetic meaſures are neceſſary. How is an additional 10 per cent. on importations capable of oppoſing the torrent of Britiſh injuſtice. Let all intercourſe with Great Britain be ſtopped until they give us ſatisfaction for the injuries they have done us. This would be exhibiting a temporary enmity for a temporary evil; but the adoption of the reſolutions would evince an eternal enmity and at the ſame time want the energy which the urgency of the caſe would require.

Mr. Parker roſe to ſet the gentleman laſt up right as to one aſſertion. He ſaid that the friends of the reſolutions were oppoſed to every energetic meaſure which had been propoſed. This was not the caſe; indeed, unleſs himſelf and ſeveral other members, friends to the reſolutions, had voted for ſome of thoſe more energetic meaſures they would have failed.

Mr. Murray thought he confined his obſervation, to a majority of the friends of the reſolutions.

Mr. Parker believed the reſolutions would be beneficial to his country and tend to encourage our manufactutes. Under this impreſſion, he was in favor of them. He wiſhed *all* party diſtinctions dropt, at the preſent critical juncture, he did not like to hear of *theſe* gentleman and *thoſe* gentlemen: let us unite as one. A member from Maſſachuſetts conceived the reſolutions bore the ſtamp of *French* on the very face of them. He wiſhed, for his part, that every body and every thing could be plainly read by ſome ſuch device, we ſhould ſee what and who is French and who is Engliſh. He ſhould not, he hoped, let prejudice get the better of his reaſon, but thought however, that he never could forget, that probably without France the legiſlature would not be deliberating within theſe walls.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Paris Papers brought by the brig Suſannah, Captain Tarris, from Bourdeaux.

PARIS, December 31, 1793.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the beginning of this ſeſſion, the following letter was read, written in Weiſſembourg, (26 Dec.) by Beaudoſe, Sacorte, Repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Moſelle.

"Treachery delivered the lines of Weiſſembourg to the enemy; bravery has given them back to the Republic. The French carried them this morning. The city of Lauterbourg was attacked the ſame time. In this laſt place they took fourteen pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of warlike ſtores, and ſome magazines. The important poſt of Achanbach in front of Lauterbourg, is likewiſe in our power. The Auſtrians have retreated to their camp at Balberhof, from whence they muſt be driven, in order to get to Landau. In the courſe of yeſterday four cannon were taken, inſtead of two, as was mentioned firſt, and 20,000 cartridges for cannon. The enemy in their retreat from Weiſſembourg left behind 1500 muſkets, a great number ſick and wounded, two hundred of our brethren which had been made priſoners at different times. In their retreat we have taken from them 10 pieces of cannon, fourteen forage waggons, one waggon with ſhoes, and we are yet on the march, a whole company that has deſerted is juſt come in, and the brave defenders of the Republic are eager for action."

January 1ſt, 1794.

"Ariſtocracy is put to the flight, writes the popular ſociety of Befort." Royaliſm is annihilated. The mal contents and traitors are every where purſued. Superſtition is in deſpair fanaticiſm is vaniſhed, reaſon governs; the aſſignats are at par, the tax goes on well; the conſtitutional au horities act up to their great principles; the people is calm; the Popular Societies are reſtored: *the Republic* is the general cry of the inhabitants of the Upper Rhine. If you aſk, Legiſlators, who has operated theſe prodigies: *It is Herault!*"

This letter, which was read in the beginning of this days ſeſſion, was ordered to be inſerted in the minutes, and was followed by another from Ganier repreſentative of the people in the department of Orne: he ſays that the Catholic army in paſſing through the towns of Mans and La Fleche have left there two ſcourges worſe than war itſelf, viz. famine and the plague, and that he has taken the neceſſary ſteps to put a ſtop to both.

In the beginning of the ſeſſion ſome letters had likewiſe been read, which mertion the raiſing of the ſiege of Landau; the committee of public ſafety, was therefore required to make their report, and Barrere in the name of this committee appeared in the tribune, where he was received with the loudeſt acclamations.

This member gave the certain and official account that the ſiege of Landau, this important place, this key to the Republic, was poſitively raiſed. The repreſentatives of the people entered that city at the head of the French columns the 28th December. On the preceeding day the republican troops were in purſuit of the enemy, who fled and abandoned magazines and poſitions which formerly a handful of freemen defended againſt whole armies. Fort Vauban (St. Louis) is ſurrounded on all ſides, and will be clear in a ſhort time of all the ſlaves of deſpotiſm.

The National Convention, decreed, that the armies of the Moſelle and of the Rhine, as well as the inhabitants of Landau had deſerved well of their country.

The Prince of Hohenlohe had ſummoned the commandant of Landau to ſurrender the place; he had even written to the garriſon to engage them not to reſiſt any longer the efforts of the combined armies; but Laubadere and his brave brethren in arms anſwered the Prince in the ſtyle of true Republicans. The enemy ſays that they have thrown into Landau 40,000 ſhells, and our brave defenders agree that at leaſt 25,000 have been thrown in. The inhabitants and the garriſon were reduced to the neceſſity of living on bread made of ſhorts and oats; but the love of their country and of liberty was in their hearts and the republic triumphed. The gate of Spire will ſoon be open for us, and the ſatellites of the German tyrants, will ſoon be forced to acknowledge, that the French republic is invincible and imperiſhable.

Several officers of the army of the Rhine gave theſe details at the bar, and on motion of Moſes Bayle the Preſident, Couthon, gave them in the name of the national repreſentation the fraternal embrace.

Charlier laid before the convention the

moſt convincing proofs of the impoſition and villany of the commiſſaries of clothing of the republican armies; the convention decreed that theſe commiſſaries ſhould be brought before the revolutionary tribunal, as well as the ariſtocrat miniſter of war, to whoſe department the matters belonged.

On motion of Billaud de Varennes it was decreed that all the general officers condemned to die by the revolutionary tribunal ſhall be executed at the head of the armies; and that the above mentioned commiſſaries and aſſiſtant miniſter, if found guilty and condemned, ſhall ſhare the ſame fate.

Letter from the Preſident and Members compoſing the Military Committee with the army of the Weſt, to the Commonalty of Paris, dated Saumur, 6 Nivoſe, (December 25.)

"We have to communicate to you the intereſting news of the total deſtruction of the banditti on the right banks of the Loire. There are here and there yet ſome ſmall remains of theſe monſters in the interior parts of La Vendee, but as our armies are no longer obliged to divide themſelves, they will undoubtedly ſoon clear the whole country. Thoſe who ſolicit the Convention to prevent the great meaſures of public welfare, and try to inſpire them with a falſe compaſſion, are either traitors or egotiſts. If you had ſeen like me, what this fanatic herd is capable of! Patriots thrown into the fire alive, others cut and chopped to pieces. Two days before the ſiege of Angers, in a country which was ſuppoſed to be all ſacred to Liberty—three hundred ſoldiers were aſſaſſinated by theſe monſters, in the neighbourhood of Chemeville, and nevertheleſs the evening before they had cried *Vive la Republique!!* and declared that they ſincerely repented of their errors; and in different parts of this unhappy country, ſimilar events have taken place.

(Signed) FELIX & MILLIE."

Paris, Dec. 19.

Anacharſis Cloots, expelled from the National Convention as a ſtranger, has been arreſted as ſuſpected, and all his papers ſealed up, Thomas Paine ſhared the ſame fate.

Another letter to Minier, Member of the Commonalty of Paris, dated Nantes, December 25, from the right banks of the Loire.

"My friend, I inform you that the enemies are at laſt totally deſtroyed.—The Generals, the Repreſentatives and the army which were in purſuit of them, are to re-enter the city this day. The number of banditti, which are brought in here every day, theſe ten days paſt, is unaccountable; they come in every moment. The guillotine is too ſlow, and as this is the ſame caſe with ſhooting them, which beſides takes a great deal of powder and balls, they have taken a meaſure of putting them to a certain number into the holds of boats, then conduct them to the middle of the river about half a league from the city, and then ſink the boats. This operation is going on conſtantly. All the caiſſoons and cannon, which the rebels had yet, have been brought in here. Moſt all their chiefs are killed; the ci-devant prince de Talmon, duke de la Tremoille is ſaid to be taken; a fine prize for the guillotine indeed. There will not one of the banditti be left alive, for not one is pardoned, and this is highly neceſſary. Some detachments of our troops are yet ſearching all the villages in the neighborhood of Saveray, becauſe there are arms found here and there, and ſome of the banditti, who have concealed themſelves in houſes, but theſe are few; not above 600 in all have eſcaped, and theſe will certainly be re-taken. Ancennis, Angers, St. Florent and other places are full of priſoners, but they would not be long ſo; for they will certainly ſoon receive the Patriotic baptiſm."

PHILADELPHIA,
MARCH 21.

The queſtion, ſhall an embargo for Thirty Days be laid on all ſhips and veſſels in the ports and harbors of the United States, except thoſe employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries? was this day determined in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, and paſſed in the negative---Forty-ſix in favor of the embargo---and forty-eight againſt it.

The following liſt of the Ships, Stores, &c. burnt and taken at Toulon, is an intereſting article.

Liſt of Stores, French Ships, &c. burnt and taken at Toulon, Dec. 1793.

BURNT,

Grand magazine, rope, hemp, tar and pitch.
Stock of timber for ſhip building.
Maſt houſe with 8 Engliſh lower maſts, and ſeveral French.
Two frigates on the ſtocks of 40 guns, and a number of boats.

SHIPS BURNT.

Triumphant,		80
Deſtin,		74
Le Lys,		74
Duguay Trouin,		74
Dictateur,		74
Centaure,		74
Suffiſant,		74
Commerce de Bourdeaux,		74
Themiſtocle,		74
L'Heros,		74
L'Iphigenie,		32
Sérieuſe,		32
Courageuſe,		32
L'Iris, Montreal,	with 4,000 quintals of powder.	28
Auguſte,		24
Caroline,		20
L'Alerte,		18
	of the line	10
	total Ships	18

BROUGHT OFF

Commerce de Marſeilles,		120
Pompèe,		74
Le Puiſant,		74
L'Arethuſe,		40
Le Perle,		40
La Topaze,		32
L'Alerte		32
L'Aurore,		32
La Lutine,		32
Le Proſelite,		32
La Beilette,		26
La Poullette,		26
L'Etair,		22
Le Mulet,		18
Le Ca Ira,		18
Le Tariton.		10
	Of the Line	3
	Total	16

Store houſes in the Arſenal not burnt.

Large ſtore houſe near the dock's gate, upper part full of Corn, under it ſhip timber.
Store houſe near the ſtaves, upper part flour, under it ſome Engliſh ſtores, cordage, canvas, &c
Long building in the center of the arſenal, compoſing the different offices.
Store houſes near the gun wharf for every ſhip's ſtores ſeparate from each other, with ſome few ſtores in them.
Gun wharf, and artillery ſtore houſe, gun carriages, &c. &c.

Ships left in the baſon not deſtroyed.

Le Dauphin Royal,		120
Le Tonnant,		80
Le Languedoc,		80
La Couronne,		80
L'Heureux,		74
Le Genereux,		74
Le Conquerant,		74
Le Mercuret		74
Le Cenſeur,		74
Le Guerrier,		74
Le Souverain,		74
L'Alcide,		74
La Boudeuſe.		32
La Friponne,		32
Le Breton,		14
	of the Line	2
	Total.	15

Ships in different parts of the Levant and Mediterranean.

Le Du Queſne,	at Tunis,	74
La Minerve,	do.	40
La Melpomene,	Corſica,	40
La Sybille,	do.	40
La Sanſiole,	do.	40
Le Fortune,	do.	32
La Junon,	Ville Franche,	36
La Veſtale,	do.	32
Le Hazard,	do.	18
La Badine,	do.	24
Le ——,	do.	14
La Brune	Cette,	24
La Fauvette,	Levant,	24
La Fléche,	do.	24
Le Pluvier,	Bordeau Coruvy,	20
L'Orion, L'Entreprenant, L'Apollon, Le Patriote,	diſaffected men ſent to Breſt, Rochefort and L'Orient.	74 74 74 74

A veſſel is arrived at Baltimore which left Rotterdam the 7th January—in the Britiſh channel ſhe was boarded by ſeveral Britiſh Cruiſers, from whom no injury was ſuſtained.

We hear that the French Miniſter has declared that the French Government will allow and pay damages for the detention of the American veſſels at Bourdeaux—at the rate of twenty five livres per day, for each.

A correſpondent ſays that notwithſtanding the late denunciation, *certain perſons* are loading their veſſels with the produce of the country, with all poſſible expedition, and for Britiſh ports too——Calculating on an embargo *here*, and *no* riſque abroad—flour at 12 or 15 dollars a barrel—no doubt an Eaſt India voyage may be made.

A gentleman who left England the 24th December, ſays that no idea of a war with the United States was in exiſtence there at that time.

By this Day's Mail.

PROVIDENCE, March 13.

The Maſter of a veſſel arrived here from St. Euſtatia informs, That previous to his leaving that place an account was received that the Britiſh fleet and army in the Weſt-Indies had made an attack on Martinico; that in attempting to land on a place called Pigeon Iſland, which was ſtrongly fortified, they had loſt near 2000 men; that the Admiral's ſhip was much diſabled—and that they finally retreated, and had left that place Sunday laſt arrived here, in 30 days from Curracoa, the ſchooner Zerubiah, Capt. Metcalf Bowler. He left at Curracoa the brigantines William and George, Buckley, of Farmington (Con.)—Friendſhip, Haff- New-York, and John, Cooper, of Philadelphia—and ſchooners Winthrop, Lombard, of Boſton, and Mary, Caſſan, of Philadelphia.—Capt. Bowler was, on his paſſage home, boarded by a Britiſh frigate, by a Letter of Marque, from London, and by a Bermudian privateer—who after examining his papers, diſmiſſed him. The Maſter of the Letter of Marque informed him that he had a few days before ſpoken a Britiſh privateer, fitted in the Weſt-Indies, the Captain of which ſaid, he had orders to take all American veſſels, having French property on board, or proviſions, and bound to or from a French port.

NEWARK, March 12.

At a meeting of a reſpectable number of inhabitants of the Town at Mr. Seabury's Tavern, aſſembled in conſequence of an advertiſement contained in the Newark Gazette of this day.

Colonel Matthias Ward was choſen Chairman, and William S. Pennington Secretary.

The propriety of inſtituting a Republican Society in this Town was taken into conſideration, and after ſome deliberation it was agreed to with only one diſſenting voice, and the plan of the inſtitution after being conſidered article by article was unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned by upwards of thirty perſons.

Major Samuel Hays, Capt. Thomas Ward and William S. Pennington, were appointed a committee, to ſee that the proceedings of this meeting and the inſtitution be publiſhed.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Orders have been given by the Britiſh Lords of Admiralty, to all their commanders, to capture after the 1ſt day of January, all neutral veſſels whatever, bound to or from France, or the Iſlands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Domingo, &c. which are declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege. A ſimilar order has been given by the French Miniſter of Marine, to capture all veſſels bound to any of the belligerent powers. In both caſes, the order extends only to thoſe veſſels, having proviſions, naval ſtores, &c. on board, and which the laws of nations authoriſe. The French are ſaid to have captured 13 ſail of Daniſh ſhips, laden with proviſion. Which nation iſſued the firſt order, is not known; but each nation charges the other with beginning.

(Boſt. Cent.)

FRANCE.

ARTS AND TRADES.

Extract of the Journal de France, publiſhed by Etienne Feuillant, No. 394.

Every year France imported ſix million pounds of foreign wool for the making of cloth. She has ſhut up her ports, and matters of the firſt neceſſity are abſolutely wanting.

In conſequence it has been propoſed to eſtabliſh new manufactories of cloth, in which ſhall be uſed only two-thirds of the wool of animals, and one third of the hair of men and women. A petition was made, praying the Convention to authoriſe theſe eſtabliſhments.—Referred to the Commitee of Commerce.

We are aſſured, that afterwards the decree was paſſed, and that there will be a general ſhaving in the republic, which, ſays the author of the gazette, will to the epithet of Sans Culotte, add that of Sans Cheveux.

From the Virginia Gazette.

MR. DAVIS,

It was a cuſtom among the Romans, to truſt the care of the Republic to the Moſt Tried and Experienced men. It might perhaps be wiſe for America to purſue a ſimilar policy.

Youth is naturally fond of action and innovation. At that period of life, Ambition appears in all its charms:—Until men are cured of its follies, they certainly are not the moſt fit to be entruſted with the happineſs of a nation. Among the ancient Germans, the Old ruled in the Council——the Young executed in the field.

The Romans took particular pains to inſtruct their youth in the ſocial inſtitutions, and the moſt celebrated Republics, and they were ſent to learn and imbibe on the ſpot, every thing which might conduce to the happineſs of their own country.

The young men of our ſtate poſſeſs genius, generoſity, and courage: A ſimilar ſyſtem of education, might render them invaluable members of ſociety.

The nobleſt examples of Republican virtues now exiſting, are to be found in the New England States. There our youth could not fail to imbibe leſſons—perhaps ſuperior to thoſe formerly furniſhed by Athens itſelf. A *ſojourning* among theſe virtuous people, previous to any public employment, might be attended with the moſt beneficial effects.

The rendering of matrimony a pre-requiſite to public honours, could not fail alſo, of producing the beſt effects: Perhaps no man can feel ſufficiently his ſocial duties, or a proper attachment to his country, who is not bound by ſuch ſtrong and endearing ties.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED

		days
Snow Peggy, Conyngham,	Havanna,	18
Schr. Federal, Lewis,	N. York,	6
Mary Ann, Little,	N. Carolina,	11
Good Intent, Dewer, Jeremie,		14
Hetty, Oſwald, returned in diſtreſs		
Sloop Hope, White,	Perth Amboy,	5
Delaware, Bird,	New-York,	8

Accounts from Jeremie by Capt. Dewer ſtate, that there was no embarraſſment in the way of doing buſineſs at that place.

That on his paſſage home he was boarded by ſeveral Britiſh cruiſers, who after examining his papers left him. That it was true 2 or 3 American veſſels had been ſent down to Jamaica from Hiſpaniola—and that it was reported that arms and ammunition had been found on board of them, which was aſſigned as the reaſon of their being thus treated.

Capt. Dewer heard of no general orders for ſending *all* American veſſels down to Jamaica.

Accounts of the depredations on our commerce, and detentions of our veſſels, are perpetually received in all the American ports, by arrivals of our own veſſels.

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
March 21,
Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called the

School for Wives.

General Savage,	Mr. Bates
Belville,	Mr. Chalmers
Torrington,	Mr. Morris
Leeſon,	Mr. Moreton
Captain Savage,	Mr. Cleveland
Connolly,	Mr. Whitlock
Spruce,	Mr. Francis
Leech,	Mr. Green
Crow,	Mr. Bliſſett
Wolf,	Mr. Warrell
Miſs Walſingham,	Mrs. Morris
Mrs. Belville,	Mrs. Whitlock
Lady Rachel Mildew,	Mrs. Rowſon
Mrs. Tempeſt,	Mrs. Bates
Miſs Leeſon,	Mrs. Francis
Maid,	Miſs. Willems.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA called,

The Deſerter.

Henry,	Mr. Marſhall
Ruſſett,	Mr. Darley
Skirmiſh,	Mr. Bates
Simkin,	Mr. Francis
Flint,	Mr. Bliſſet
Soldiers,	Meſſrs. Rowſon, Warrell, and Darley, jun.
Louiſa,	Mrs. Marſhall
Jenny,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Margaretta,	Mrs. Bates

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

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2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

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10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
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The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waftf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31ſt of laſt month, the ſubſcriber addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *Thomas Pearſall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars. —He alſo addreſſed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*, merchant in New-York, incloſing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorſed on the back thereof in theſe words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall—Eben. Huntington.*"—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of ſaid *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Poſt-Office on ſaid 31ſt January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were ſeverally addreſſed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requeſted to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorſed, I think was a York bank bill, and ſome others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any perſon diſcovering the Thief, and returning the Money, ſhall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

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Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

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RUSSIA DUCK,
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March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.
January 30. d2m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

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March 8. ſmw4w

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